

COUNTY OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1945.

REPORT ON THE HEALTH OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT
FOR THE YEAR 1945.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Housing Committee
of the Isle of Wight County Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

This report is again a short one as advised by the Ministry of Health. The mortality figures do not show any deterioration in the health of the people in spite of the continued monotony in diet. There was again little infectious disease and there were more births than in any year since 1921.

The staff of your Public Health Department suffered a grievous loss in the death, in May 1946, of Dr. Hayward Carpenter after a short illness. He was our clinical tuberculosis officer for 20 years and for his kindness, sincerity and efficiency was respected and loved by everyone.

It was in September, 1941 that Dr. W. M. Jennings offered her services to the Council in order to help the war effort and she was then appointed Assistant Medical Officer. She has notified her desire to resign this appointment on the 30th September, 1946. During these five years her work has been entirely voluntary: she has not accepted salary. She organised the Civil Nursing Reserve and worked in the maternity and child welfare department and in the school medical service where her previous experience made her help of the utmost value, and it is not too much to say that during the war years when there was an acute shortage of medical officers, the public health service could not have been maintained at this pre-war level without her help. The mothers, the children, and indeed everyone on the Island owe her a debt of gratitude for her public service and I and the other members of the staff wish to thank her for the relief she has given us.

Other changes are pending in your medical staff and I wish to express my very sincere appreciation and gratitude to your Committee and particularly to your Chairman for the constant encouragement and invariable consideration which you have extended to me in my work: nor can I ever forget or be sufficiently grateful to my colleagues and the staff of the Public Health Department for their loyal and willing help without which the work in the difficult years would have been impossible.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
JAMES FAIRLEY.

County Hall,
Newport, I.W.
July, 1946.

Throughout this Report the figures in brackets refer to those of the previous year.

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF ALL DISTRICTS—1945.

Area.	Rural District	Cowes.	Newport.	Ryde.	Sandown-Shanklin.	Ventnor.	Whole County.	England & Wales: Rate per 1000
No. of live births	248	284	315	272	220	75	1414	
Males	136	139	162	135	154	43	769	
Females	112	145	153	137	66	32	645	
No. of still births	7	10	12	10	5	3	47	
Males	4	5	7	8	1	2	27	
Females	3	5	5	2	4	1	20	
Live Birth-rate per 1000 population	17.5	19.3	17.3	15.5	20.8	14.6	17.6	16.1
Still Birth-rate per 1000 total (live and still) births	27.4	34.0	36.7	35.5	22.2	38.5	32.2	
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1000 live births	32.3	21.1	31.7	58.8	45.5	13.3	36.1	46.0
Number of Women dying in or in consequence of child birth—								
(a) From Sepsis	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
(b) From other causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.02
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.02
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1	—	1	—	—	1	3	5.6
Crude death-rate per 1000 population	18.3	13.0	12.5	17.6	14.7	15.9	15.2	
Population — Registrar General's Estimate	14180	14700	18170	17590	10560	5150	80350	

The Registrar General's figures indicate that some 3,000 persons returned to the Island during the year but his estimate of the population is still 8,000 less than the 1931 Census figures.

Sanitary Authority.	Population at 1931 Census.	Registrar General's Estimate of Population for:—	
		1944	1945
I.W. Rural District	16538	14110	14180
Cowes U.D.	16022	14350	14700
Newport M.B.	18864	17540	18170
Ryde M.B.	18472	16740	17590
Sandown-Shanklin U.D.	11615	9770	10560
Ventnor U.D.	6943	4760	5150
Whole County	88454	77270	80350

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

(a) **Medical.** (1) **Wholetime**

Medical Officer of Health, Tuberculosis Officer and School Medical Officer	James Fairley, M.D., D.P.H.
Assistant County Medical Officers (including tuberculosis, maternity and child welfare, and school medical services) and Medical Officers of Health to various districts	W. Semple Wallace, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Deputy County Medical Officer). Hayward Carpenter, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Died 7th May, 1946).
Assistant County Medical Officers (mainly maternity and child welfare, and school medical services)	Margaret Brodigan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., D.P.H. Winifred Marion Jennings, M.D., B.S.
Radiologist	Eric Gordon Barker, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.M.R.E.
Dental Surgeon (Schools and maternity and child welfare services)	Frederick George Harvey, B.D.S.
Assistant Dental Surgeon	Gerald Simons, L.D.S.
Assistant Dental Surgeon (Part time)	William Bayne, L.D.S.

(2) **Part time.**

Visiting Medical Officer, Parkhurst Institution and St. Mary's Hospital	Clement K. Sylvester, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Orthopaedic Consulting Surgeon	Henry Heber Langston, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

(b) **Others.** (Whole time.)

Dental Nurse	Miss F. Willis, S.R.N.
Dental Attendant	Mrs. J. B. Ingham
(2) Part time.	
Physiotherapist	Margaret L. Harden, C.S.P., M.E., L.E.T.

The number of live births was 1,414 (1,396) giving a birth rate of 17.6 per 1,000 population (18.1). One hundred and forty eight or 10.5 per cent of the births were illegitimate as against 123, 112 and 82 in the three previous years. Fifty one infants died in the first year of life giving an infant mortality rate of 36.1 per 1,000 live births (35.1). The rate for the whole country was 46. Among the illegitimate infants the mortality rate was 47.3 per 1,000 illegitimate births. The crude death rate of civilians was 15.2 per 1,000 population compared with 16.2 and 16.7 in the two previous years. The deaths of persons over 64 years of age constituted 68.3 per cent of the total deaths (66.1 and 66.3). The deaths from tuberculosis numbered 26 (44) of which 24 were from pulmonary disease (37) and 2 from non-pulmonary disease (7). Deaths from cancer numbered 179 (184 and 159). Diseases of the heart and circulatory system were the cause of death in 468 persons (420 and 435): these are generally persons of mature age.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

There was no material alteration in the general provision of health services in the Island.

National Health Insurance.—The number of insured persons in the Isle of Wight County Insurance Committee's Register in 1945 averaged 34,775 against 34,486 in 1944.

Blind Persons' Act, 1920 and 1938.—There were 152 blind persons registered in the Island at the end of 1945, of whom one was under school age, three were between five and 16 years of age, 24 between 16 and 50 and 124 over 50.

HOSPITAL SERVICES.

The National Health Bill now before Parliament visualises many fundamental changes in the health services and it seems appropriate therefore to set out the hospital facilities now available on the Island. These serve the population of 80,000 which is increased in the holiday season to twice or three times this number. It will be remembered in this connection that the recent Hospital Survey of the Ministry of Health showed that in the opinion of the officers surveying this district, "There is urgent need for more beds for the acute sick and maternity if an adequate hospital service is to be provided The ultimate solution seems to be to build a new District Hospital at Newport, the County Hospital (on a smaller scale) becoming a linked Local Hospital. With this in view any immediate developments should take place at St. Mary's Hospital and might take the form of 150 acute beds and about 20 additional maternity beds together with out-patient facilities, the present premises being used for chronic sick. This would form the nucleus for a unified District Hospital as and when the County Hospital premises need replacement".

Representatives of the medical staffs of all the hospitals have been carefully considering what improvements can be made in the hospital arrangements in order to serve the public more efficiently, and there is a general feeling that the special knowledge of the consultants will be more fully utilised and made available if they are appointed on the staff of the other hospitals in addition to their appointments at the County Hospital. This will have the effect of linking the hospitals together more closely.

It will be agreed from an examination of the list of consultants set out below that for a population of 80,000 the Island is well equipped with competent consultants in most specialities; but it would strengthen the medical resources here to have more of the time of an Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist. At present, a consultant in this department attends the Island for one day each week. His services are much appreciated but it is realised that these visits involve considerable inconvenience to him because of the distance he has to travel. The population is too small to occupy fully the services of such a specialist but there should be work here for about half his time, and it would be of advantage if he resided on the Island.

Another deficiency in our team of specialists is that we have no operating obstetrician but there is hope that this gap will be filled in the near future.

On the Island there are three General Hospitals, one special Chest Hospital taking patients from the whole country and five Local Authority Hospitals. The services provided by these hospitals are shortly as follows:—

A. VOLUNTARY GENERAL HOSPITALS.

1. Royal Isle of Wight County Hospital, Ryde.

Population served ... The whole Island, i.e., 80,000 and more in holiday seasons apart from the localities, say 25,000 population, served by the two smaller general hospitals.

Type of Patient ... General (excluding maternity, mental, infectious).

Number of beds ... 108 actual (117 maximum). 18 of these are children's cots. No "private" beds.

Note. St. Vincent's Convalescent Home with 30 beds may be opened when possible.

The County Hospital is the parent hospital and is a training centre for Nurses.

2. Frank James Memorial Hospital, East Cowes. (A Cottage Hospital).

Population served ... About 14,000 in Cowes and neighbourhood.

Type of Patient ... General (excluding maternity, mental and infectious).

Number of beds ... 34 (includes 6 children and 6 private ward beds).

3. Shanklin Hospital. (A Cottage Hospital).

Population served ... About 12,000 in Sandown-Shanklin and neighbourhood.

Type of patient ... General (excluding mental, infectious, and maternity apart from abnormals).

Number of beds ... 36 (includes 12 children's cots and 10 private beds.)

Honorary Medical Staffs.
Hospital.

	<i>Total Number.</i>	<i>Whole time Specialists.</i>	<i>Part time Specialists.</i>
County Hospital	18	12—	6—
		3 surgeons	2 physicians
		1 chest physician (a)	1 surgeon
		1 ophthalmic	3 anaesthetists
		1 ear, nose and throat.	
		1 orthopaedic	
		1 psychiatrist (b)	
		1 radiologist (c)	
		2 pathologists	
		1 for radiotherapy	

(a) Medical Superintendent of Royal National Hospital.

(b) Medical Superintendent of County Mental Hospital.

(c) Consulting Radiologist to St. Mary's Hospital.

<i>Honorary Medical Staffs. Hospital.</i>	<i>Total Number.</i>	<i>Whole time Specialists.</i>	<i>Part time Specialists.</i>
Frank James Hospital	10	2— 1 surgeon 1 ophthalmic	8— 8 general practitioners
Shanklin Hospital	4	1— 1 surgeon	3— 1 radiologist 1 anaesthetist 1 general practitioner

Note.—The 18 specialists on the County Hospital staff are the total number available in the Island. Those shown at the other hospitals are the same individuals. Five of these consultants live on the mainland and visit the Island periodically, viz., Orthopaedic, E.N.T., the Radiotherapist and the two Pathologists.

Out-Patient Department attendances by the Honorary Staffs and other facilities at the three General Voluntary Hospitals.

				<i>No. of Sessions per month at the :—</i>		
				<i>County Hospital.</i>	<i>Frank James Hospital</i>	<i>Shanklin Hospital</i>
Medical ...	...	...	...	6		
Surgical ...	...	...	...	4-5		
Ophthalmic ...	...	...	...	4-5	2	
Orthoptic ...	...	...	...	4-5		
Ear, Nose, Throat ...	...	...	...	4-5		
Genito Urinary ...	...	...	...	4-5		
Fractures ...	...	...	...	3-4		
Orthopaedic ...	...	...	...	1		
Radiotherapist ...	...	...	...	2		
X-Ray Department ...	...	...	...	8-9	12	12-13
Rheumatic (Physio-therapy) ...	...	...	...	2		8-9
Regular visits by Consultant Staff other than O.P. ...	...	...	...	Daily	As required	Daily
Pathological facilities [see note (i) ] ...	...	...	...	Yes	None (sent to County Hospital)	None (sent to County Hospital)
X-Ray facilities [see note (ii)]				Yes	Yes	Yes
Rehabilitation [see note (iii)]				Yes	No	No
Residents ...	...	...	...	2	0	0
Casualty ...	...	...	...	Always available 2 Residents Hon. staff on call	Matron Staff on call	Matron Staff on call

Note (i) Pathological facilities are available fully at the County Hospital and these serve the whole Island. Staff—3 whole time technicians and 2 visiting pathologists.

Limited pathological facilities available at the County Mental Hospital and the Royal National Hospital and Public Health bacteriological samples are dealt with at the County Council's P.H. Laboratory.

Note (ii) X-Ray facilities. At County Hospital, one whole time radiographer and an assistant ; and a visiting Consultant Radiologist. At Frank James Hospital a radiographer is available any time and a part time radiologist visits three times weekly and as required. Shanklin—One part-time radiographer and a part time radiologist three times weekly and as required.

Note (iii) The Rehabilitation Unit at the County Hospital has massage, electro therapeutic and occupational therapy with five whole time staff (who hold sessions in Newport and Ventnor by fully equipped travelling van). It is linked with the fracture clinic and is under the direction of one of the Honorary Surgeons. Massage and electro therapy is available at the Frank James and Shanklin Hospitals but not full rehabilitation.

Note (iv) The Radiotherapist attends from the National Radium Centre at the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital which is the area Hospital for cancer.

B. ONE VOLUNTARY SPECIAL HOSPITAL.

4. The Royal National Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, at Ventnor is a voluntary hospital taking adults suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis (and a few other lung conditions) from all over the Country. A few Island patients are admitted. 231 beds.

The Medical Staff consists of a Medical Superintendent (available as a consultant), and two Assistant Medical Officers. A Consulting General Surgeon on the Island attends as required and other consultants from London are on the staff.

C. LOCAL AUTHORITY HOSPITALS.

5. Infectious Diseases Hospital, Fairlee Road, Newport (under Isle of Wight Joint Hospital Board).

Standard accommodation	31 adult beds.
Staff	One visiting Medical Officer (on Public Health staff) attends daily and calls consultants as and when necessary.

Serves the whole Island and Port of Cowes.

ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY COUNCIL HOSPITALS.**6. The County Mental Hospital, Whitecroft, Near Newport,** serves the whole Island.

Number of beds	350 for Mental patients.
Medical Staff	One Medical Superintendent and three Assistant Medical Officers resident. The Medical Superintendent is available as consultant and he and his staff hold Mental Welfare clinics at Newport, Freshwater, Cowes and Ryde.

A psychiatric Social Worker has a department at the hospital and continues to keep contact by home visiting out-patients and discharged patients.

Pathological facilities—Laboratory for minor investigations, e.g., bacteriology and blood work.

Occupational therapy, and electrical convulsant therapy are provided.

7. St. Mary's Hospital, Newport (Public Assistance).

Number of beds	133 chronic cases including 20 cots plus maternity pavilion of 10 beds, available primarily for abnormal, complicated and ante-natal cases.
Staff	One visiting Medical Officer. One part time Consultant Surgeon and one whole time Consultant Radiologist.

Massage and electro-therapy are provided.

An out-patient Heart Clinic primarily for school children is held monthly. This is attended by a Physician of the Royal County Hospital, the Consulting Radiologist, and a member of the County Medical Staff.

The County Council has established in Newport a fully equipped X-Ray Department with whole time consultant radiologist. These facilities are available to anyone on the Island. Daily sessions are held for out-patients. The plant is now stationed at St. Mary's Hospital but is being transferred to a separate self-contained unit.

8. Longford Sanatorium, Havenstreet, Near Ryde.

Number of beds.	50 including Catherine Bowen pavilion with 14 cots, a children's preventorium.
Staff	The Tuberculosis Officer visits four times weekly and as necessary.
Population served	The whole Island, plus patients from London County Council and Portsmouth City.

9. Emergency Small Pox Hospital, Ashey.

Number of beds	4, staffed from Public Health Department.
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In addition to these Hospital services there are County Council Clinics attended by Medical Officers, as follows :—

Tuberculosis Dispensaries at County Hall	...	...	Twice weekly, T.B. Officer.
Tuberculosis Dispensary at Longford	...	...	Twice weekly, T.B. Officer.
V.D. Treatment Centre at County Hall	...	...	Twice weekly, County M.O.
Orthopaedic Clinic at County Hall	...	...	Every month, Orthopaedic Consultant.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

There are seven ambulances on the Island in these stations :—

<i>Stationed at :—</i>	<i>Owner</i>	<i>Applications to</i>	<i>Telephone Number</i>
Newport.			
The Guildhall (Two ambulances)	Newport Corporation	Guildhall	Newport 2323
Parkhurst Institution	Isle of Wight County Council	The Master, Parkhurst Institution	Newport 2491
Cowes.			
East Cowes Waterworks	Cowes Urban District Council	The Driver, East Cowes Waterworks	Cowes 215
Ryde.			
Wight Motors Garage	Ryde Borough	Health Department, Town Hall, Ryde	Ryde 2269 (day) Ryde 2282 (night)

Sandown-Shanklin.

Lasman's Garage

Sandown-Shanklin Urban
District. (*Gifted to the
town by Australia*)The Hon. Secretary,
Mr. Timms

Shanklin 2103

Ventnor.

Nash's Garage

Ventnor Urban District

The Secretary,
Mr. WearingVentnor 410
(Driver)**Freshwater.**

Pound Green Garage

Property of British Red
CrossMiss Life,
or Drill HallFreshwater 208
Freshwater 379

There is also a spare ambulance now housed at Fowler's Garage which is held in case of breakdown of any of the other ambulances.

Supplementing the ambulance service, there is a Hospital Car Service undertaken at the request of the Ministry of Health and run jointly by the St. John Ambulance Brigade, the British Red Cross Society and the Women's Voluntary Services. This provides transport for sitting cases to and from Hospitals and Clinics.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTION 187.*Registration of Nursing Homes.*

At the beginning of the year, 25 Homes were registered under the Nursing Homes' Registration Act, and during the year 12 applications for registration were received. Three registrations were withdrawn during the year; two wished to close their Nursing Homes and transfer to a larger combined Nursing Home, and one owner transferred her Nursing Home to new management on her retirement. At the end of the year there were 34 Nursing Homes registered, 10 for Maternity cases only, 14 for maternity and other patients and 10 for non-maternity cases. Forty seven inspections were made during the year.

PUBLIC EDUCATION IN HEALTH.

Thirty six lectures on health matters were given by the medical officers to various organisations.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SAMPLES FROM EACH AREA SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC ANALYST FOR ANALYSIS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1945.

District.	New Milk.	Other Samples.	Total.	Remarks.
Alverstone ...	1	—	1	
Apse Heath ...	3	—	3	One milk added water. Case dismissed.
Ashey ...	2	—	2	
Bembridge ...	1	2	3	
Brading ...	1	—	1	
Calbourne ...	1	—	1	
Cowes ...	5	4	9	
Chesell ...	1	—	1	
East Cowes ...	1	3	4	
Freshwater ...	7	4	11	
Gatcombe ...	2	—	2	
Godshill ...	1	1	2	
Gurnard ...	2	1	3	
Lake ...	1	—	1	
Newport ...	12	8	20	One milk deficient in fat. Cautioned.
Niton ...	1	—	1	
Northwood ...	2	—	2	
Parkhurst ...	3	—	3	
Porchfield ...	2	—	2	
Ryde ...	10	6	16	
Sandown ...	4	3	7	One milk added water. Fined £2.
Seaview ...	1	1	2	
Shanklin ...	10	5	15	
Totland ...	2	1	3	
Ventnor ...	6	3	9	One milk deficient in fat. Case dismissed.
Wootton ...	2	—	2	
Wroxall ...	2	1	3	
Yarmouth ...	—	1	1	One margarine with 6 per cent excess water. (cautioned)
Whitwell ...	1	—	1	
Whippingham ...	1	—	1	
	*88	44	132	

*This number includes one sample of milk which was broken in transit and one which was not sent to the Analyst owing to an error.

The number of samples examined by the Public Analyst was 130, of which 86 were milk. Eighty four of the milks were first samples and two were second samples. Four of the first samples and one second sample were certified to be below the minimum standard fixed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, i.e., 4.8 per cent of the first samples (3.7 in 1944 and none in 1943). Of the four first samples which were below standard, one was 17.3 per cent deficient in fat. A second sample was genuine. This producer's record was a good one and he was officially cautioned. The second non-genuine sample was found to contain 1.2 per cent added water and a second sample from this source also contained 1.2 per cent added water. The magistrates dismissed these cases. The third non-genuine sample was found to contain 10.8 per cent added water; the vendor was fined £2. The fourth sample failing to attain the required standard was certified to be 17.3 per cent deficient in fat. This case also was dismissed, the Justices apparently being satisfied that the milk was as it came from the cow. Forty three of the milks were above average composition, 30 average, and 13 below average. Nine of the milk samples contained visible dirty debris.

Of the 44 non-milk samples, 21 were sausage meat, 16 butter, one cooking fat and 6 margarine. These were genuine with the exception of one sample of margarine which was found to contain an excess of 6 per cent over the maximum allowed by the regulations; the vendor was cautioned.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1936-46.

The holders of licences as Tuberculin Tested producers numbered 24 at the end of 1944 and 26 at the end of 1945 and the Accredited producers numbered 68 and 64. One producer transferred from the Accredited to the Tuberculin Tested roll during the year and there was one fresh addition. Eight fresh licences were granted to Accredited producers. Three Accredited producers surrendered their licences during the year as they had given up their farms and eight licences were suspended on account of failure to maintain the requisite standard of clean milk.

The herds of 15 of the 26 Tuberculin Tested producers are on the register of Attested Herds kept by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

To ensure that these milks reach the required standard of bacteriological cleanliness, samples are examined each month in the case of Tuberculin Tested producers, and every other month in Accredited. If a milk is unsatisfactory, additional follow-up samples are taken.

The number of samples examined last year was 751 (714), 280 Tuberculin Tested and 471 Accredited. Of these, 61 Tuberculin Tested samples and 108 Accredited failed to pass the tests.

Mr. I. Friend, Animal Husbandry Officer of the War Agricultural Executive Committee, is informed of failures as they occur and he visits the farms and advises on the milking methods. If successive samples continue to fail, the conditions under which the licence is issued are not being complied with and the registration is withdrawn.

The total number of animals officially tested in T.T. and Attested herds during 1945 was 2,008, of which 12 reacted to the tuberculin test and were removed from the herds.

Under the Tuberculosis Order, 47 animals were slaughtered during 1945; 11 from Accredited herds and 36 from non-designated herds.

Your Committee have made arrangements, commencing 1st January, 1946, for herd samples of milk to be examined biologically for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli when the milk is not from Tuberculin Tested herds and is retailed raw without heat treatment, and these examinations are made at the Hampshire County Council Public Health Laboratory at Winchester. The intention is to make these examinations once a year, but in the case of milks supplied to children in schools the test will be repeated each six months.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. (CIVILIANS ONLY)

TABLE III.—NOTIFICATIONS MADE TO MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH DURING THE 52 WEEKS ENDED 29TH DECEMBER, 1945.

	Isle of Wight Rural District	Cowes.	Newport.	Ryde.	Sandown- Shanklin.	Ventnor.	Totals.
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (—)
Scarlet Fever	19	39	17	15	17	2	109 (116)
Diphtheria	—	—	4	—	1	1	6 (—)
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (—)
Pneumonia	4	—	—	1	2	—	7 (20)
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	2	2	2	2	—	13 (12)
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	1	1	1	—	—	3 (2)
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (—)
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	1	—	—	—	—	1 (—)
Erysipelas	2	1	3	3	1	2	12 (8)
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	2	—	—	2 (2)
Measles	45	80	24	56	13	13	231 (975)
Whooping Cough	2	3	2	14	1	—	22 (316)
Dysentery	—	1	—	—	—	—	1 (—)
Malaria Relapse	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (1)
Brucella Abortus Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (1)
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	22	12	12	21	14	17	98 (108)
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	3	3	4	—	2	13 (20)
Totals	100	143	68	119	51	37	518 (1581)

The year was relatively free from infectious diseases with only 518 notifications which was about one-third of the number in the previous year (1581). Measles with 231 cases was the cause of nearly half the total notifications but was less prevalent than in 1944 (975). One infant died from measles. Scarlet Fever had the next highest number of notifications with 109 cases (116): this disease has continued mild in type and caused no deaths. Twelve cases of erysipelas were notified (8). There were 13 cases of puerperal pyrexia (12). There were only 22 cases of whooping cough as against 316 in the previous year: one infant died. Only one notification was received of encephalitis but there were two deaths from this disease. Seven cases of primary or influenzal pneumonia were notified (20). Twenty-five deaths were caused by all forms of pneumonia (28). There were 111 fresh notifications of tuberculosis, all forms (128). These are dealt with later in this report. There were 6 cases of diphtheria (none): none of them fatal. Immunisation of children has been continued throughout the year at the infant welfare centres and on entrance to school and it is calculated that the percentage of children immunised at the end of the year was approximately as follows:—

	<i>Under 5 years.</i>		<i>5 to 14 years.</i>	
Cowes	29.7		73.0	
Newport	41.8		89.2	
Ryde	26.1		60.9	
Sandown-Shanklin ...	45.5		76.9	
Ventnor	29.6		69.8	
Isle of Wight Rural District	39.4		78.4	

TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE IV.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF NEW CASES AND THE DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE YEAR.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory System.		Other Forms.		Respiratory System.		Other Forms.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
5—	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	—
10—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
15—	2	3	—	1	—	1	—	—
20—	5	9	1	—	2	2	—	—
25—	26	13	1	—	2	—	—	—
35—	11	8	—	—	7	2	—	—
45—	10	4	—	—	2	1	—	1
55—	3	4	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	2	—	—	2	1	—	—
Totals 1945 ...	59	44	11	4	17	7	—	2
Totals 1944 ...	69	52	9	15	20	17	4	3

These figures include a few patients who have been re-instated on the register.

The new cases shown in Table IV include all the primary notifications and also any new cases coming otherwise to the notice of the Medical Officer during the year. These last numbered 41, 31 being transfers from other areas (26); the death returns gave the first information in four and six cases were re-instated on the register, four because they returned to the Island, one case previously written off the register as “recovered” because the disease again became active and one case which had previously been crossed off the register as mistaken diagnosis was re-admitted.

The primary notifications numbered 83 (102 and 101 in each of the two preceding years) so the total number of new cases was 124. One hundred and eight of them suffered from pulmonary tuberculosis (121) and 16 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis (24).

The prevalence of tuberculosis has fallen very substantially in the present century. This fall was retarded by the 1914-1918 war and it was feared that this would be repeated in the recent war. It is true that there has been a rise in the number of notifications of pulmonary disease but there has been no real increase in the number of deaths, indeed the deaths from tuberculosis reached a low record on the Island in 1945.

The following figures are of interest :—

NEW CASES.				DEATHS.		
Year.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
1936	71	29	100	37	11	48
1937	85	43	128	34	8	42
1938	80	26	106	41	9	50
1939	88	26	114	33	9	42
1940	76	24	100	44	6	50
Totals ...	400	148	548	189	43	232
Averages	80.0	29.6	109.6	37.8	8.6	46.4
1941	67	33	100	35	5	40
1942	96	36	132	30	10	40
1943	111	22	133	32	7	39
1944	121	24	145	37	7	44
1945	103	15	118	24	2	26
Totals ...	498	130	528	158	31	189
Averages	99.6	26.0	105.6	31.6	6.2	37.8

TABLE V.—Summary of Tuberculosis Registers showing that there were 564 cases on the Registers on the 1st January and 600 on the 31st December, 1945.

Number of Patients.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
On Register at end of 1944 ...	250	179	65	70	315	249
Added during 1945 (new cases) ...	39	31	11	2	50	33
Cases removed from other areas ...	18	12	—	1	18	13
Old cases left re-admitted ...	2	2	—	—	2	2
Old 'Cured' " " ...	—	—	1	—	1	—
Old 'Mistaken diagnosis' re-admitted ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Gross Total	310	224	77	73	387	297
Removed to other areas during 1945	15	18	2	—	17	18
Removed—'Lost sight of' ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed—Diagnosis unconfirmed ...	1	2	1	—	2	2
Removed from Register as being 'Cured'	3	7	6	4	9	11
Died during 1945 ...	15	6	—	1	15	7
Died from other diseases ...	2	1	—	—	2	1
Totals to be removed from Register	36	34	9	5	45	39
Number on Register at the end of 1945	274	190	68	68	342	258

Note—This table does not include the deaths of persons not previously notified as suffering from tuberculosis and therefore not on the registers.

The number of observation and nursing visits paid to tuberculous patients by the district nurses was 1,184 against 1,213 and 977 in the two previous years.

On the dispensary books there were 468 (421) patients at the end of the year, 395 of whom were suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and 73 from other forms of the disease ; 73 were children under 15 years of age and 395 were adults. In addition 221 persons were under observation at the end of the year for the purpose of diagnosis, making a total of 689 on the dispensary books.

There was again a substantial increase in the work of the dispensary. The number of attendances was 2645 as against 1651 and 774 in the two previous years : the number of new persons examined was 666 (572 and 323) : and of these the number of contacts examined was 159 (184 and 82). Of the 666 persons examined, 628 were new attendances, 31 were patients transferred from other areas, five had left the Island or had been 'lost sight of' and two cases that had been written off as recovered were re-instated on the register. Of the 628 new examinations, 83 were found to be tuberculous, 39 men, 31 women and 13 children (10 boys and three girls). Seventy suffered from pulmonary tuberculosis and 13 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis of whom two were adults, one man and one woman and 11 were children, nine boys and two girls.

The X-Ray examination of patients is now on a thoroughly satisfactory basis following the installation of the new apparatus which began work in June, 1945, and the appointment of Dr. Barker as whole time Radiologist in September, 1945. The number of X-Ray examinations made under the tuberculosis scheme was 1415 (1284 and 870) : 1014 of these were for diagnosis or as a guide to treatment and 401 were of contacts.

The work at the X-Ray Department is concerned not only with tuberculosis but includes all classes of X-Ray work and so greatly has this work increased that the plant has outgrown its present accommodation. Owing to wartime restriction on building it was temporarily housed in one of the wards at St. Mary's Hospital where there is a very small waiting room and no proper dressing cubicles for patients. At the time of writing the Ministry of Health has agreed to the erection of a hut which will provide these necessary facilities : this will be placed on a site convenient for patients on the main Newport-Cowes road and will enable the work to be still further developed. The department has already established itself and is meeting a long-felt need and your Committee is to be congratulated on providing the public with this important and essential service on terms which make it available to everyone who needs it.

Maintenance allowances are made under the Ministry's scheme to certain patients with tuberculosis of the lung and the payments during the financial year ended March, 1946, amounted to £796 19s. 6d. (£715 13s. 1d.) to 27 patients. On April 1st, 1946, 16 patients were receiving allowances.

During the financial year ended 31st March, 1946, a daily ration of milk was given to 27 patients, for periods varying from 16 days to 52 weeks. At the beginning of the year, 11 patients were receiving grants, 16 were added during the year, and at the end of the year, 16 were in receipt of milk.

TABLE VI.—SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED AT VARIOUS SANATORIA AND HOSPITALS DURING 1945.

Sanatorium or Hospital.	Resident at beginning of year.	Admissions during year.	Discharges during year (inc. Deaths).	Remaining end of year.
Longford Sanatorium	51	183	184	50
Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital Alton ...	2	4	2	4
Royal National Hospital, Ventnor ...	5	*23	27	1
Papworth Village Settlement	1	—	1	—
Nayland Sanatorium	1	—	1	—
Royal West Hants Hospital, Boscombe	—	4	3	1
St. Mary's Hospital, Parkhurst ...	—	2	—	2
Royal I.W. County Hospital, Ryde ...	—	2	2	—
Royal Sea Bathing Hospital, Margate	—	1	—	1
Home of Rest Hospital, Shanklin ...	—	1	1	—
Paddington Hospital	—	1	1	—
Totals	60	221	222	59

*21 of these were admitted for a few days only.

Details of the patients treated at Longford Sanatorium, are as follows :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In residence on 31st December, 1944	17	20	14	51
Admitted during the year	69	56	58	183
Discharged during the year	64	57	58	179
Died during the year	4	1	—	5
In residence on 31st December, 1945	18	18	14	50

The average duration of stay of the 179 patients discharged from Longford was 102.5 days (113.3 in 1944) but this includes the observation cases as well as the patients who were tuberculous. Fifty eight of the 179 were admitted for observation for the purpose of diagnosis, seven adults and 51 children and on discharge these were diagnosed as follows:—Four adults were classed as not tuberculous (one male and three female) and three kept under observation as being doubtful. Of the 51 children, 41 were non-tuberculous and the remaining 10 were kept under dispensary observation. The 121 patients who on admission were suffering from tuberculosis, remained in the Institution for 114.4 days on the average (130.2 days). Sixty-one of them were men, 53 women and 7 children. In seven cases the disease was classified as quiescent on discharge; 114 patients still had active disease although many of them had improved.

The number of patients in the Sanatorium sent by the London County Council at the beginning of the year was 13, 17 were admitted during the year and 23 were discharged, leaving seven in the Sanatorium the 31st December, 1945. These patients are included in the figures given above and they also include 17 children and 28 adults admitted from Portsmouth, and two patients from other areas.

Early in the year there was some criticism of Longford Sanatorium by a few ex-patients and this criticism gained a disproportionate publicity. It seems therefore worth stating that apart from occasional delays in getting delivery of some unimportant items of equipment and at times a relative shortage of nursing and domestic staff, the Sanatorium was able to meet all the war time difficulties and to maintain its full complement of patients throughout the war period—indeed the accommodation for patients was increased from 40 to 50 during this time. This has enabled us to admit patients immediately they were found to need residential treatment without loss of time; and when it is remembered that many Sanatoria were forced to close beds on account of shortage of staff and other difficulties and that in most districts patients had to wait sometimes for many weeks before admission to sanatoria, it will be agreed that the Committee and the staff at the Sanatorium have rendered a public service of great value. Special credit was due to the Matron, Miss Mitchell and her nursing staff and to Dr. Carpenter, who always found time to give full attention to his patients there in spite of his many additional duties outside.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

These figures refer to civilian patients only. At the beginning of the year 63 patients were under treatment or observation, 32 for syphilis (8 men and 24 women) 20 for gonorrhoea (women) and 11 (3 men and 8 women) for non-venereal conditions. During the year the number attending the centre for the first time was 89 of whom 36 were suffering from venereal disease, 10 from syphilis, and 26 from gonorrhoea. In addition, 12 patients continued treatment here after previous attendance at centres elsewhere and 7 old cases were re-admitted. Apart from the 67 persons who were not suffering from venereal disease and six not diagnosed on the 31st December, the total number of patients receiving treatment during the year was 98. Forty-nine were suffering from syphilis, (17 men and 32 women), 49 from gonorrhoea, (13 men and 36 women). At the end of the year, 71 patients were under treatment or observation, 34 for syphilis (6 men and 28 women), 18 for gonorrhoea (4 men and 14 women) and 19 for non-venereal conditions (5 men and 14 women).

The number of out-patients' attendances at the Medical Officer's sessions was 824 (208 men and 616 women).

Forty-one patients were treated with penicillin—8 syphilis (4 males and 4 females) 32 gonorrhoea (11 males and 21 females) and one (male) for urethritis. With one exception, a male suffering from gonorrhoea who was treated in the clinic, these patients were admitted to St. Mary's Hospital, the syphilis cases for eight days and the gonorrhoea cases for eight hours only. Apart from these patients admitted for penicillin treatment, one male was in hospital at the beginning of the year and was discharged on February 17th and 1 female was admitted for gonorrhoea. The total number of patients treated in hospital during the year was 42 and the aggregate number of days in hospital was 178.

Under Regulation 33B, 14 persons, all women, were notified as being the infecting partners of patients suffering from venereal disease and in two of these a second notification was received. Of the 14, one was already attending the treatment centre before the notification was received: in two the name and address given were not sufficient to enable the person to be traced. Ten attended for examination and treatment, two of them in other areas and of the eight attending our centre five were found to be suffering from gonorrhoea, one from syphilis, one from non-venereal urethritis and one was entirely negative. One person only of those notified failed to attend in spite of repeated efforts to persuade her. Both the persons for whom more than one notice was received were persuaded to attend so no legal proceedings were needed to compel attendance.

CANCER.

In last year's report there was evidence that the arrangements for the radiological treatment of patients suffering from cancer were not being taken advantage of to the fullest extent and it is satisfactory to record an improvement in this respect. Dr. A. G. C. Taylor, the radiotherapist at Southampton, was given assistance and this enabled him to hold sessions at Ryde twice each month as from October, 1945, instead of only once every month and this increased frequency of his visits is no doubt the reason to some extent why more patients are referred to him: there is closer co-operation with the honorary staff at the County Hospital and the scheme is working smoothly. The number of patients referred to the radiotherapist during the year was 118 (51). Six hundred and four re-attendances of these or other previous patients were made and the total attendances numbered 722 (453).

The number receiving in-patient treatment at Southampton was 45 and 8 of these were re-admitted during the year, one of them on two occasions. Four patients who had been treated in hospital previous to 1945 were re-admitted and the total number of in-patient days was 745. One patient was in the hospital at the end of the year. At the out-patient department, 58 patients attended making 183 attendances in all.

In the County Hospital, Ryde, there were on the 1st January, two patients suffering or suspected to be suffering from cancer and 57 were admitted during the year: 42 were discharged, 12 died and 5 remained in the hospital on the 31st December.

At St. Mary's Hospital, Newport, there were 9 patients at the beginning of the year and 18 were admitted: 23 died and 4 were in hospital at the end of the year.

Cancer caused 185 deaths in 1945 as against 184 and 159 in the two previous years.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

There were 1,695 (1757) specimens examined during the year as follows:—Sputum for tubercle bacilli 592 (512), 227 positive, 365 negative; other specimens for tubercle bacilli three negative; swabs for diphtheria bacilli 248 (360), 40 positive, 208 negative; bloods for widal reaction one (4), negative; smears for gonococci 505 (768), 84 positive, 421 negative; and other examinations 346 (112). In addition as stated in a previous section, 751 milk samples were examined.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Midwifery and Maternity Services.—Seventy-three midwives notified their intention to practise of whom 51 practised throughout the year and 22 for part of the year. The District Nursing Associations with the County Nursing Association employ 32 regularly and there were at the end of the year 5 in St. Mary's Hospital, 1 in the County Hospital, 1 in the Frank James Hospital, 16 in Nursing Homes and 5 in independent practice. In supervising their work 95 routine and 6 special visits of enquiry were made.

The tendency for more confinements to take place in hospitals or nursing homes is shown by the fact that in 1945 about 44.4 per cent of the births were at home compared with 53.4 per cent in 1944 and 69 per cent in 1939. This is due partly to the overcrowded housing conditions and the difficulty in getting home helps. Your Committee is anxious to find more home helps but there is still a shortage of women willing to undertake this type of work. The County Nursing Association was able to engage one whole time help who has done very useful work and in most areas there are a few women who will take part time work. Efforts are still being made to find more whole time or part time domestic helps.

The number of confinements attended by the midwives was 1271. In about 661 of these a doctor was also engaged so the confinements attended as midwifery cases numbered about 610. In addition, 67 miscarriages were attended by the midwives, 58 of these as maternity nurses assisting the doctors and 9 as midwifery cases.

The midwives notified 6 stillbirths, 1 death of child, 10 artificial feeding, 1 performing last office, and 12 liability to be a source of infection, and they also sent notices of having summoned medical help in 170 instances. An analysis of the 170 cases shows that 22 were for the child, 148 were for the mother. Of these last, 24 were for complications arising during pregnancy, 16 for miscarriage or threatened miscarriage, 95 were for causes arising during labour, i.e., 35 of these being for obstructed or delayed labour, 2 for abnormal presentations, 10 for haemorrhage, 45 for ruptured perineum and 3 for other causes during labour, and 13 for causes arising after labour.

Financial assistance was granted towards the payment of home helps in 26 confinement cases (20); and in two cases domestic help was paid for.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Care.—There were 775 expectant mothers seen by the district nurse midwives, an average of 5.9 times each and the independent midwives paid 2085 visits to 385 expectant mothers which was an average of 5.4 visits per case. These figures are for the whole Island, including Ryde.

The number of expectant mothers who attended the ante-natal clinics was 422 (336) and a further 152 (109) mothers were seen by the Medical Officer apart from the clinics. Eighty-three mothers were examined post-natally, 76 at the clinics and 7 at home. It should be noted that the Ryde attendances are not included in these clinic figures because the Ryde Borough is a separate Maternity and Child Welfare Authority.

Maternity Cases at St. Mary's Hospital, Parkhurst.—The nine or ten beds in the Maternity pavilion have again been too few to accommodate all the applicants for admission and the shortage of nurses has made it difficult to staff adequately even these few beds. When more staff is available and the building restrictions are removed, a larger maternity ward will no doubt be provided.

Patients are admitted to St. Mary's Hospital when necessary for ante-natal treatment as well as for their confinements. The total number of maternity admissions during the year was 224 (193) of which 42 were Public Assistance cases, 179 were admitted through the Public Health Committee and three patients were wives of Servicemen and were admitted as E.M.S. cases. These admissions include 13 patients admitted twice. Six of the admissions were for ante-natal treatment only (15). There were 199 births in the hospital during the year, of which 14 (10) were still births and 185 (158) live births. Five infants died within 10 days of birth (5). The average duration of stay in hospital of all the patients (confinement cases and ante-natal) was 16.1 days (18.5).

Caesarean Section.—Forty-nine of the births on the Island were by caesarean section, which is 3.4 per cent of the total live and still births. This compares with 49 or 3.4 per cent in 1944 and 32 or 2.3 per cent in 1943. Fifteen of these 49 operations were at the County Hospital, nine at the Home of Rest Hospital and eight each at St. Mary's Hospital and the Frank James Hospital and the remaining nine were in three nursing homes.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Thirteen notifications of puerperal pyrexia were received during the year compared with 12 and 15 respectively in the two previous years. There were five cases in the Rural District and two each in Cowes, Newport, Ryde and Sandown-Shanklin. Three cases occurred in nursing homes, two in St. Mary's Hospital and eight at home. Eight of these patients were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Newport, one from another hospital, one from a nursing home and six from their own homes. Of these eight patients, two died, three and seven days respectively after transfer to the Infectious Hospital and the other six were in hospital for periods varying between 14 and 73 days and averaging 31.3 days.

Maternal Deaths.—There was only one death notified by the Registrar General as a maternal death. The other death following puerperal pyrexia mentioned above as occurring in the Isolation Hospital was classified as due to pneumonia.

Dental Treatment.—Thirty-nine expectant or nursing mothers received dental treatment (31) making 185 attendances (108). Twenty-nine dentures were supplied and contributions towards the cost of these were required in most cases, these payments being assessed on a very reasonable scale. Where no dentures are needed and the treatment consists only of extractions, fillings, etc., no charge is made. Only five children under five years of age attended these sessions. The Council's dental staff has suffered from changes and shortages due to war conditions and for a time we had no dentist at all. It was not till the end of 1945 that a second dental officer could be got. At the time of writing a third whole time officer is being appointed and the whole service should now be on a more satisfactory basis.

Visual Defects.—Twenty-one children under school age attended the eye clinics of whom 11 were fresh cases and 10 were re-examinations of children seen previously. One child needed operation: 9 had spectacles prescribed: one had spectacles altered and in seven the glasses previously supplied were still suitable.

Infant Welfare Centres.—There are 15 centres which meet regularly in all populous districts. These are in addition to the three centres within the area of the Ryde Welfare Authority. It has been due to the fact that Dr. Jennings' voluntary services have been available that the medical officers have been able during the whole period of the war to maintain and even to extend their attendances at these centres. Valuable work is done in advising the mothers on infant feeding and hygiene and in having abnormalities and defects remedied at an early stage and so preventing disease and crippling conditions and in raising the whole standard of infant health. The fact that infant health has not suffered from war conditions is due to the work at these centres, the efficient supervision of the home conditions by the health visitors and the Governments' policy in ensuring that extra milk and vitamins were available for expectant and nursing mothers and young children during the whole period of shortage. That the service is appreciated is shown by the numbers of infants who attend. In the County area, 8,221 attendances were made by infants, 4,709 of them being under 1 year of age and 3,512 between 1 and 5 years.

Care of 'Premature' or Underweight Infants.—The number of infants born on the Island under 5½ lbs. weight was 65 (78) which is 4.6 per cent of all the live births (5.6). Thirty-three of them were born at home, 22 in hospital and 10 in nursing homes. Eleven of the 65 died within four weeks of birth. Of the 33 born at home, 6 died and 27 were alive at the end of 4 weeks. Five of them were removed to hospital and two to nursing homes: 3 of these died and so of the 26 nursed entirely at home 3 died. Of the 22 born in hospital, three died within 24 hours of birth, the other 19 were alive and doing well at the end of four weeks. Of the 10 born in nursing homes, two died and eight were alive at the end of a month.

Orthopaedic Treatment.—The orthopaedic clinics at the County Hall, Newport and the Royal I.W. County Hospital, Ryde, have been continued with sessions at two-monthly intervals. During the financial year 91 attendances were made by children under school age.

Nine children were admitted to Alton Hospital during the year, (five girls and four boys). Two of them (one boy and one girl) suffered from congenital dislocation of the hip; one boy was admitted for observation as a possible case of infantile paralysis but proved to be suffering from acute rheumatism, two children (one boy and one girl) were treated for cleft lip and palate and two (one boy and one girl) for cleft palate only, two girls had treatment for club foot. All these children treated in hospital were discharged during the year with the exception of the girl with dislocation of the hip who was admitted at the beginning of January, 1945. The length of stay in hospital of the patients discharged varied from 2½ weeks to 18 weeks.

The lad over school age referred to in last years' report, who was admitted in September, 1944, on account of slipped epiphysis was still in hospital at the end of 1945. No persons over school age were admitted to hospital by your Committee on account of crippling defects during the year.

War-Time Nurseries.—The Nursery Class at Cowes York Street School was closed on the 25th July. The Nursery in St. John's Sunday School, Newport, remained open throughout the year, the numbers on the roll at the end of the year being 20. There was fortunately no epidemic disease among the children attending these nurseries.

This Newport War-time Nursery was closed on the 31st March, 1946, so at the time of writing no nurseries remain open. Before deciding to close the Nursery, your Committee was advised by the Ministry of Labour officials that there was no longer any need for it so far as employment of women labour was concerned. It was recognised that it had fulfilled a useful function in enabling mothers with young children to take part in industry at a time when the national emergency made this essential, but the premises were not ideal in so far as there was no open air playground near at hand and while it was still a desirable convenience for the mothers in the neighbourhood it was felt that when nursery classes are to be established, these should be in more suitable premises and they should be more generally available in all the districts and not limited to one town only; they should cater for toddlers between the ages of 2 and 5 years and not for infants under 2 and it is obvious that these conditions can best be met here by the Education Authority and not by the Welfare Committee.

Infant Life Protection.—The changes in the Children Act Register during the 12 months ended 31st December, 1945, are as follows:—

On Register, 1st January, 1945	...	...	17
Added during the year 1945	...	...	19
			<hr/> 36
Removed during 1945	...	...	17
To care of relations	...	7	
Legally adopted	...	7	
Over 9 years of age	...	—	
Left Island	...	1	
To Forest House, Newport		1	
Waifs and Strays Home		1	
			<hr/>
On Register, 31st December, 1945	...		19
			<hr/>

These numbers are for the whole Island except the Borough of Ryde. During the year 100 visits of inspection were made to these children, 34 by the medical officers, 66 by the health visitors.

